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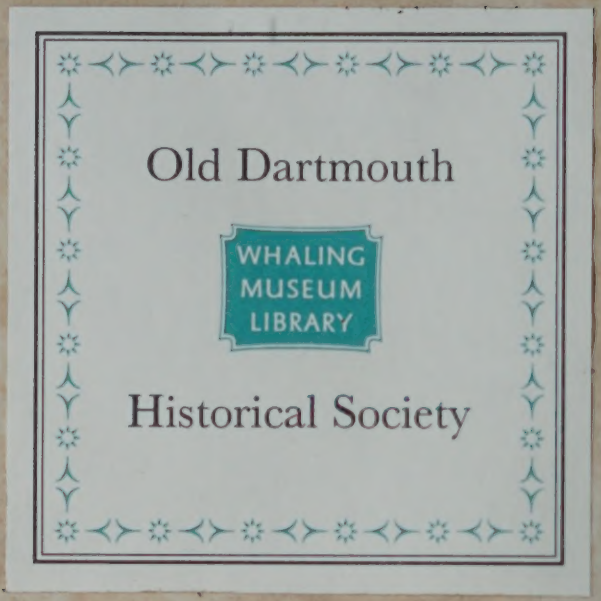

Sailed from New York
Wednesday, May 19th 1841 The Ship Prescott,
James Haile Master, Horace Hall, Mate,
J. G. Eggleston, and John T. Terry, Passengers.
bound for Trieste. Left Port at seven O'Clock. A. M
with a fair wind, Passed Sandy Hook, at nine
and a half O'clock; and discharged the Pilot.
Pleasent, and clear weather, with light breezes.
Towards evening, passed Shoals of Mackerel,
with a Fleet of Mackerel Schooners in sight.

Thursday May 20th

In the morning, light winds
making slow progress, no Land visible, Towards
evening fair southwest wind, progress, seven knot
with smoothe Sea.

Friday May 21st

Fair wind, and pleasent weather, no vessels
in sight.

Saturday May 22

Calm Through the day.

Sunday May 23

Fair, South wind, course east by South,
Speed seven knot per hour. Capt Haile allows

no more labor on board the Ship, than is necessary to keep her on the course.

Monday May 24th

At 12½ A.M. F.A.S 2 In the morning the wind blew, strong having altered to the S.W. which is more favorable for us. We are now in the Gulf Stream, the temperature of the water, out side Sandy Hook, being 48 Degreas, and where we now are, 68. At 12 Noon, we had sailed in twenty four hours, one hundred sixty eight miles. In the evening, the reflection of the Moon on the water, together with the Phosphoric animalcule, as we pass through it is quite splendid. Speed 8½ Not per hour.

Tuesday May 25th

Calm through the day.

Wednesday May 26th

Continued calm weather. one week from Port, dureing which we have sailed, nine hundred miles.

Thursday May 27th

Continued calm, saw some Whales, spouting at a distance, allso Shoals of Porpoises, a Grampus Whale about 36 ft in

length, came to the surface of the water several times, within a few ft of the Ship. Towards evening, four of the larger species, made their appearance, at a short distance from us, spouting water to the height of several ft presenting a novel and interesting appearance.

Friday May 28th

Continued calm throught the day.

Saturday May 29th

Not a wave to be seen, ~~towards~~ Towards evening the wind blew verry fair.

Sunday May 30th.

Fine breeze, speed seven knots pr hour., at 3 P.M. Spoke the Ship Tamerang, of New York, from Malanzes, bound to Cowes Eng. Went on Deck at 12 P.M. blew verry hard, with heavy sea, fine moonlight nights, presenting a verry fine appearance.

Monday May 31st

Wind continues strong. At 12 Noon we had sailed, 200 miles in 24 hours, distant from New York 1600 Miles.

Tuesday June 1st

Continued strong wind.

The sea, running mountains high, more moderate in the after noon.

Wednesday June 2

Calm, in the morning, with a slight shower of rain. At 1, P.M passed a Brig, standing N.W. two miles distant. Fine Wind, through the after noon, speed nine knots

Thursday June 3

Fine breze, through the day. At Meridian, we were in Lat 40. 41 Longitude 30, 34 west, the Isle of Corvo, one of Azores bore south, distant, 60 Miles. We are now, distant from New York, 200 Miles.

Friday June 4

Calm, with occasional light winds, Sail in the distance

Saturday June 5

Calm in the morning, towards noon, we were accomodated with a fine head wind, which drove us to the north.

Sunday June 6

Continued head wind in the after noon, a Shoal of Porpoises, were playing about the bows of the Ship, but we were

unable to harpoon any, glad tidings for the old Stewart.

Monday June 7

Head winds, The weather from this time to June 15 was a succession of calm weather and head winds.

Tuesday June 15

After eleven continued ~~day~~ head wind, and calm weather the Ship was again able to lay her ~~her~~ course, with a fair seven knot breze. In the after noon we saw some White Porpoises.

Wednesday June 16

Continued fair wind. carring us along, finely through the day at the rate of nine miles an hour.

Thursday June 17

Fine north east wind, continued on the course at the rate of Eight Kt p hour. At 4.30 P.M. we exchanged signals with an English Schooner bound westward, an several sails in sight. At 6 P.M. the cry of Land ho Land ho from a Saylor at the mast head. Cape St Vincent being visible and bearing

East by north pr compass, being the first Land, which we have made for 19 days.

Friday June 18th

Fine weather and moderate winds, many vessels in sight. at 5 P.M. had a fine view of Cadiz from the mast head. In the evening, the atmosphere was thick, and foggy. about midnight the mist, partially disappeering we found that the Ship was only one mile from Land.

Saturday June 19th

At 3 A.M. pleasent and delightful weather, made the entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar. Cape Spartel on the right and Cape Trafalgar on the left. Speed being two knot pr hour. At 5 Oclock A.M. the Spot over which we are now sailing is memorable, in the annals of Naval warfare. in as much as here it was, that Nelson lost his life, acheving at the same time, the greatest Naval victory on record.

The face of the County here begins to assume a bold and interesting aspect, unlike any thing we have before seen,

and when the Sun rises from behind the blue Mountains, presents in appearance something bordering on the sublime. at 6 A.M. The City of Tangiers in full view, opposite us on the Coast of Morocco, its ancient Moorish walls, with high Mountains, presents an appearance, all together magnificent. Old Moorish Castles, and Fortifications, are to be seen, both on the Spanish and African Coast. At 7½ A.M. we are opposite the ancient City of Tariffa Spain. This place is celebrated as being, that at which Hanibal landed and commenced his march into Italy.

We pass near enough to have a distinct view of the Barracks and Buildings in the City. It is inclosed by a high wall. The west end, appearing newly built and inhabited, while the east end consists mostley of ancient Towers and Fortifications apparently going to decay. The surrounding Country set out to vinyards with a goodley quantity of Wheat is very pleasent. At 8½ O'clock A.M The Rock of Gibraltar, in full view. Opposite us also the City and Harbor.

with men of War, laying at anchor. among which, is an American, showing his colours, which salute, was returned by us. Northeast from Gibralter, and about five miles distant, is the Town of St. Roque, and on the west end of the Harbour, is the City of Algeziras. Opposite Gibralter, on the Morocco shore, is a promontory called apes Hill, so denominated, from the Peculiar, race by which it is inhabited. At the foot of the Hill, lies the City of Ceuta, a very large, and apparently, most superb City. At 10 A.M we are now taking our leave, of the Straits of Gibralter, with the Mountains, of Africa on the right, and those of Spain on the left. Our progress, with aid of the current is fourteen to sixteen, not per hour; with out any sea, a circumstance, which adds some what, to our Comfort.

Whales, spouting, near us contradicting what has been laid down, as to the non existance, of that Fish in the Mediterranean. We have been highly

Favored with wind and weather so much so, that it would hardley be possible to immagin, more delightful sailing.
We entered the Streights in company with several vessels, but have left them entirely out of sight.

Sunday June 20th

Fine weather, but no wind. At Sun rise, we are opposite Granada the high Mountains of which appear covered with Snow. Further on are the Plains of Almera beyond which the Promontory called the Friars of Cape de Gat, project into the sea. We here witnessed a fine sun set as it disappeared it left the whole western Sky red like Crimson which reflecting on the water appeared tinged with Gold over the entire surface continuing for an hour or more. No Land in sight on the African Coast, it being seventy miles distant. Having leasure opportunity we tried the experiment of sinking a Bottle with a tight sealed Cork and found as has often been represented water in side at the debth of sixty fathoms.

Monday. June 21st

An easterly wind springing up, we were compelled to beat across to the African coast. At 4 P.M. were in Latitude 36 North. Long 1.16 West. Rasel Harmsfeck or Cape Falcon being in sight on the Coast of Algiers. At 10 P.M. we were becalmed at a distance of only six miles from the Shore, and with a current of two miles an hour against us. We were not anxious to be caried any nearer Abdel Kaders Dominions knowing that his friendship, for Christians was no better than it aught to be, especially at this time, he being at war with the French. At 11 P.M. only four miles from Shore, fortunately a Breze springing up drove us back to the North West.

Friday June 22

A head wind though the day.

Thursday June 24th

Calm, with occasional light Wind. Earley in the morning, two Spanish Felucas hove in sight bearing down for us at first we were doubtful as to their

intentions, but were soon satisfied, they were not otherwise than friendly. A light breeze brought one of them within a few rods of us when it becoming calm, we remained near each other for several hours. On speaking we ascertained that they were from Oran, bound to Alicant, Spain, with Wheat. The crew eight in number with their tremendous whiskers and Moustache presented quite a formidable appearance. Saw the smoke of a Steamer South of us on the Algerine Coast. The day, being fine, and the sea perfectly calm, Turtle occasionally made their appearance on the surface of the water, giving us the pleasure of capturing six fine ones weighing from 75 to 100 each. During the afternoon we crossed the Meridian of Greenwich.

Friday June 25th

Calm at 4, P.M. have a fine breeze from south west. Course of the ship East. Fine moonlight evenings.

Saturday June 26th

at 8. A.M. Exchanged Signals, with an American Brig, bound westward. After six days, of Calm weather, and head winds, we have a fine westerly breze.

Saturday June 27th

Strong N.E wind, at 8. A.M. passed a Brig, standing east, also several vessels bound west. In the night, heavy wind and squally.

Monday June 28th

Strong north wind.

Speed 10. knot per hour, at 1 P.M. Latitude 38 N Long 7.50. East.

Tuesday June 29th

Continued fair wind, 10 knot per hour. The Islands of Zembra and Zembretta in the Bay of Carthage, and Cape Bon, Tunis are in full view. Forty miles south west of Zembra, lies the ruins of the ancient City of Carthage. At 4 P.M. we are opposite the Island of Pantellaria.

Wednesday June 30th

Made the channel of Malta with the southern coast of Sicily in sight.

Light, south west wind. At 6 P.M. Cape Scalambra six miles distant. Had a fine view of the Towns ... villages, and vinyards as we pass along the Coast. Thirty five miles South west of us is St. Paules Bay near the Island of Mitella, or Malta

Thursday July 1st

Calm weather, and light Breezes. At 4 a.m. the mist partisially disappeering, had a fine view of Mount Aetna distant, seventy five miles. Were becalmed untill evning of Cape Passaro and Current Isle. At Sun set had another view of Mount Aetna distant, seventy five miles. Syracuse being west, distant thirty five miles. Among the vessels in sight is an English [illegible] of war standing west.

Friday July 2

Light head winds, with heavy sea. At Noon our Latitude was 37 N Long 16.27 [illegible] At six P.M. Exchanged signals with an American Brig, bound for the Adriatic. At 7h A.M. Had magnifficent view of Mount Aetna the Sun setting immediately behind it.

bearing, and distance, North west, half west, eighty five miles. The Coast of Calabri, and the Southern, extremety of Italy, also visible, distant, fifty miles. Calm Nights, on full Moon.

Saturday July 3

Calm at Sunset, with an other view of Aetna, distant, one hundred, five miles

July 4th

Calm, with ~~occasioned~~ head wind, we are now in the Ionian Sea, but have not forgot the day above all days, to be remberi and so have accordingly made preperations to burn a little Powder.

Monday July 5th

Calm with Sun intensly hot.

Tuesday July 6th

Strong head wind, made the Greek or Ionian Isiles being directley opposite, the Island of Corfu. Cape St. Maria on the southern Coast of Italy. Visible from the mast head

Wednesday July 7th

Strong head wind, made the enterance to the Straits of Otranto.

saw a Church on the Isle of Fano. at 4 P.M. light south wind were opposite Cape Singuleta. Latitude 41.30 N Long 19. East. made the Adriatic Sea or Gulf of Venice.

Thursday July 8th

Calm continued through the day.

Friday July 9th

at 12 Noon were boarded by a Pilot Boat from Trieste.

Saturday July 10th

Calm with occasional light wind.

Sunday July 11th

at 4 A.M. Experienced a heavy gale in the afternoon, found that one of the vessels in company with us was the Ship Minerva from New York which sailed three days before us. The interest excited on on board of both vessels at this time coming in contact so near our port of destination could hardly be imagined. But the circumstance of a Bet between the Mate of each vessel depending on which should arrive first was cause sufficient and

So, was crouded every inch of Canvass.

Monday July 12th

Fair wind at Meridian. Latitude 43° 38. Having a fair view of the Coast of Dalmatia.

Tuesday July 13th

Fair wind throughout the the day. Cape Promintore, the City of Rovigo, and several Towns in sight on the Coast of Istria. At noon, spoke a Smal vessel, and took a Pilot. At Sein P.M. passed a Steam Packet from Trieste, bound to Greece. At three A.M. Droped Anchor, in the Port of Trieste. On entering the Harbor a fine view of Trieste and the surrounding Country hemed in by high mountains presents it self. At 8, oclock we went on Shore, got Pratique and soon found ourselves Comfortably situated in the Lagrande Hotell. The window of our room comanding a fine view of the Harbor and the Mole of St. Carlo. This Mole built of Granite and extending in to the Sea nearly a quarter of a Mile is used as public promenade.

Trieste, in solitude us, being the principal Port of Austria, constituting the great outlet of Commercial intercourse for the whole Empire.

Few Citys of its size in point of wealth and prosperity, judging from appearances, can rank with with Trieste. The splendid public and private Edifices, the wide spacious and well paved streets allways clean and lighted together with Fountains and public squares renders it at once pleasant and delightful.

As the seeds of Liberty or Republicanism have taken deep root in this Country it becomes nessecry for the Government to hold it in check by keeping its military establishment almost upon a war footing, and here as well as elsewhere under the dominion of Austria, the sound of martial music and the glistening of Bayonets meet your view at almost every turn & corner of the streets. We left Trieste on Saturday evening July 17 and embarked on board the the Steamer arch Duchess Sophia for venice.

On the following morning at six o'clock we were in sight of that far famed City and a prospect more grand than that now before us

can scarcely be impugned. As we sailed in to the Harbor, there being no land visible, except at a distance of seven to eight miles, the splendid edifices, studded with innumerable lofty domes & Towers appeared as if built upon the water. Many of the public Buildings stand entirely disconnected from each other, and surrounded by water.

Leaving the Steamer we stepped on board of a Gondola, and proceeded to the Pratique Office to arrange our passports, and from thence by the same conveyance, to door of our Hotel, where we were furnished with excellent accommodations. This day was the sabath on which is celebrated the annual Feast in honour of the first fruits of the year, on which occasion a floating Bridge is constructed, to cross the Grand Canal to the Church at which the celebration takes place. Entering this Church we found it ornamented with handsome wreaths of Flowers and Fruits of every kind which the Country produces.

Leaving this Church we were conducted to that of St. Maria Di Fricore. This is a

butiful Edifice containg the Tombs of Titan and Paul Verones by Canova. It also, contains the Tomb of Canova which was designed by himself for a Nobleman but he dying soon after his remains were there intered.

The next day we visited the Palace of the Inquision. The first apartment, shown us was that called the Parliment room in which once sat fourteen hundred representatives it is a large Hall one hundred seventy five by ninety feet so constructed as to require no support. One end of the Hall is ornamented with an exquisite painting of Paradise by Tintoretta, covering a space of Seventy five by fifty two feet. We were also shown other apartments containg elegant paintings among which were the last judgment and the Triumph of Venice both by Tintoretta.

The room of the Council of ten by whom the victims were condemned is a large and Spacious circular Hall on the side of which is the Lions Mouth in which was placed the names of individuals to be sacrificed according to the laws of the

the Inquisition. Here also, is the passage, by which, the criminals were conducted, to the Dungeons. The room for the reception of foreign Ambassadors, is richly ornamented, with paintings by Paul Veronese and Tintoretto, among which is the Battle of the Nile fifty by fifteen feet. Also a painting of the the freedom of Venice, by Titian, and the Battle of Verona, by Calerion. The Senate room, which formerly seated three hundred, and ten Senators, with a part of the Seats, still remain in their former position. From thence, we were conducted, down a long flight, of steps and through dark narrow passages, to the gloomy Dungeons in which the victims of the State, were confined. Here also is the room, which contains the Guillotine. The walls of which are yet stained with Blood, and in the floor are two large holes, through which the Blood passed off. Opposite this room is a large aperture through which were thrust the bodies to be carried off by their friends in Boats. — Leaving this Palace, we proceeded

to the Church of St. Marks which for riches and splendor surpasses all other Churches of Italy, St. Peters excepted. It is Crowned with five Domes the front also is ornamented with the four celebrated Bronze Horses, taken from the chariot of the Sun at Corinth. Its interior is completly lined with rich mosaics, and the splendor of the high Alter is unsurpassed. The relics of St. Mark are deposited here over which is placed a Bronze Statue of that Saint in recumbent posture. The wealth of this Church is immense. The golden ornaments for its Alter contained in an adjoing chapel are valued at five millions pounds sterling Leaving this Cathedral we entered the Palace of Prince Manzoni which contains a painting of the holy Family by Zecchi Christ at Emmens by Lord Hurst Europa by S. Giordano Lucretia by Guido Reni and a superb painting by Palmer of Time robbing a Mother. Also some petrified Fish taken from the Mountains of Verona thirty five hundred feet above the level of the Sea. The Church of St. Maria Della Salute contains nine painting by Titian and also four Pillars taken from the Temple of the

of the Sun, at Palo, A.D. 40. — The Church of Scalza, is a Splendid Edifice, and next to St. Marks. It was built, by eight Familys, and is ornamented with Sculpture by Torretta, the Master of Canova. The Church of St. Roque, contains two fine Statues of David and Goliath and here we saw some of Tintorettas finest paintings. Among which is a large one, the Crucifiction. the work of eighteen years. Barron Travis Palace, contains two Statues by Canova, repre[illegible] Hector and Ulyess preparing for Battle being the latest and finest of his works. The Church of St. Georgio is in a Side of grand simplicity. the Alter is ornamented with a Bronze Statue of God the Father borne by angels on a guilded Globe. — Leaving this Church, we visited the Armenian Convent, standing disconnected from the City, and surrounded by water, at a distance of two miles. P. Paschal Aucher, D.D. was our Cicerone and formerly a Teacher to to Lord Biron who studyed the Armenian Language in Venice previous to his going to Greece. we saw the room occupied by him and also his

Desk, and Chair. This Convent contains a valuable Library of modern and Oriental Books among which was a Bible in the Armenian language beautifully written on parchment two thousand years since. Also a Book of prayers in twenty four Languages printed new. After visiting the printing office which is in the same Establishment we took our leave highly delighted. The imperial Palace contains fine paintings by Basano and Paul Veronese passage of the Red sea by Titian and David dancing before the Ark. The Jesuits Church is a fine Edifice three hundred fifty feet in length, and handsome Mosaics. Contains a painting of the Martyrdom of St. Lorenzo by Titian and the assention by Tintoretto a wonderful production. The Arsenal stands on an Island some distance from the main City a visit to which is indispensable as it contains an immense quantity of ancient and modern implements of War. Navy Yard Tower and Square of St. Marks a description of which for the want of time must here be omitted.

At 4 P.M. July the 20th we bade adieu to Venice with all its Splendor and magnificence and after much trouble at the Custom House Embarked

On board of a Gondola, in which we were conducted to the main land where we took passage in a Diligence bound to Padua. Our road lay on the border of a Canal, and through an exceedingley fine Country, [illegible] fair view of the Rheitian Alps on our right. Crosing the Brenta River, we arrived at Padua at nine P.M. where we were well accommodated at the Stella D. or. Our guide first took us to the Palace of Count Papafava, which contains a curious [illegible] wonderful piece workmanship in Schulpture intended to represent the fallen angels thrust down to hell, it is executed in one block of marble and conscists of sixty figuers and we were informed that Canova on first beholding it gazed with astonishment. The Church of St. Antonio di Padova, contains a painting of martidom by Talma and many fine Statues. The front of this Church is ornamented with a fine Equestrian Statue of General Galla Mel[illegible]. The Church of St Augustina, is a large Edifice, three hundred sixty eight by two hundred fifty two feet continuing a fine painting,

of Martidom by Paul Verones and a depsition from the Cross by Parioli excuted in block of Marble. Padau is celebrated as being the birth place of the Poet Livy. its number of inhabitants is about forty thousand and contains the finest Coffee House in Europe. We left Padua at ten and a half o'clock A.M. July 21st by post for Ferrara. A few miles distant from Padua is a beautiful Palace of the Duke of Modena connected with which are fine gardens and Groves. A short distance farther we passed a mountain rising in the form of a cone to a great height and presenting a grand appearance. The Country is highly cultivated being fertile and the Mountains appear covered with ancient Fortifications. Dining at Rovigo we continued our Journey to the River Po which we crossed by means of a swing Ferry or port volant and uppon landing on the opposite shore were for the first time in the dominions of the Pope. It was about Seven P.M. and on the very banks of the River we were beset by a gang of hungry Custom-House Officials whom we were compelled to fee well in order to pass without molestation

There were several large fields of Hemp, which we considered as applicable to the place, and could not refrain from expressing a wish that it might be properly used.

At nine P.M. we arrived at Ferrara. This City contains thirty thousand inhabitants strongly fortified and surrounded by high walls. It has a more antique appearance than any other City we have visited. Leaving here we arrived at seven A.M. at Bologna after a most delightful ride. This Country it is true has no Rail Roads of which to boast but might justly be proud otherwise, in as much as the road over which we have now passed, is made a perfect level, shaded with trees set out equidistant, nicely paved or mackadamised, all most the whole distance from Ferrara to Bologna. This City is finely situated at the foot of the Appennines, and contains seventy five thousand inhabitants. Here while dining we were saluted by a band of musicians, who played under our windows, as is customary on the arrival of strangers, or travellers,

We visited the academy of fine arts, which contains an excellent collection of paintings by the most celebrated artists. The Palace of Rosee also contains fine paintings. among which is one representing Christ an his apostles with myriads of angels by albano, and verry fine. The Churches here are large and richly ornamented with paintings and marbles. The public square is adorned with a beautiful Fountain containig a bronze statue of Neptune. It also has two leaning Towers standing together one of which is four hundred feet high and inclines four feet. The other is two hundred and inclines eight feet in an opposite direction. At one P.M. July 22d we left Bologna per Vetturina for Florence a distance of ninety miles. The ascent of the Apenines commences immediately after leaving Bologna, and is verry fatigueing. Although the road in it self is excellent our our Horses four in number were not sufficient to draw us up the steep assents and our Postillion was compelled to procure oxen to assist them. We arrived at the highest point at two A.M. completely chilled with

cold, being unable to keep ourselves comfortable, even, with the Coach lightly closed. By this time, we had reached the summit, an found, a public in. a, circumstance, it may be well supposed, as agreeable, as it was unexpected to us, in these elevated regions. After much difficulty, it being night season, we succeeded, in arousing the good Lady of the House and procured supper. At this point may be seen the Adriatic sea on the one hand, and the Mediterranean on the other. As we decended the Mountain our views of the vally, and surrounding country, were magnificent, and doubly so was the City of Florence, situated in a deep vally surrounded by high Mountains, and divided by the River Arno. We arrived here at three P.M. July 23 after a verry fatiguing journey occupying twenty three hours. Florence contains eighty Thousand inhabitants. its streets are wide pave with flat stones and for wealth, gaiety and splendor, is unsurpassed by an other City in Italy. The Palace of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, stands on an elevated

spot of ground near the banks of the arno and is built of large square blocks of stone apparently so strong that were it not for the elegance with which it is furnished it would be sooner taken for a Fortress than a Palace. In front of the Building as we entered some forty musicians composed of the Royal band were playing some fine airs. After ascending a long flight of steps we were conducted into a large Hall used for dancing richley furnished and paved with a species of marble cement smooth as glass and highly polished. From thence we entered several spacious Saloons distinguished by the following titles. Saloon of Jupiter, do of Mars, Saturn Alices &c. all connected by marble arches. These Saloons are furnished with gilt chairs the seats of which are scarlet figured satin. The walls are ornamented with the richest possible collection of paintings and each room contains Tables of mosaic workmanship truly wonderful.

The Royal Gardens are situated in the rear of the Palace and contain splendid arbors and Fountains. — The Palace of Count Gherardesca contains some fine paintings among which

is one representing an ancestor of the present Count, together with his Family, in a Prison Cell and in a starving condition. The Scene occurred at Pisa. The painting is by Benivento and well executed. From thence we proceeded in to the Gardens, in the rear and also in to an adjoining Grove. — After wandering about for some time, we came to a Log Cabin, on opening the Door of which a figure intending to represent the Old Fellow himself, swinging to and fro, bowed politely and waved his hand as if to introduce us to a Priest who was siting in the corner. Being some what startled we soon paid our respects to the Gentleman, and retired. — The country residence of the Grand Duke with his Royal Farmes and promenades, views from the Bridges of the Arno Churches and Gallery of fine arts, &c &c must for the present be defered for abler Tourists. — at three P.M. July 26th We left Florence for Pisa by Post-Coach. — Our road passed along the fertile banks of the Arno and through an interesting and beautiful country. — During the rout however — our Postillion attempted to practice

upon us. an Impositioin quite common in this Country. Refuseing to proceede in the midle of the road unless we would pay him more than the stipulated price. our courier soon put things to rights by returning with him to the post from which we had started from and after some little delension we proceeded on our our journey an arrived in safety at Pisa at eleve P.M. — On entering the Gates of the City we had much difficulty with the Police but by bribing them we gained admittance and at twelve P.M. were safely logeed in our Hotel — In the moring we visted the celebrated Capanile or leaning Tower of Pisa. — This Tower is about two hundred feet in hight and inclines thirteen, — It consists of eight storys and is adorned with twohundred pillars of Granite and Marble. — The summit presents a fine view of the Sea Leghorn and the surrounding Country and also the farmes of the Grand Duke of Tuscany on which Camels to the number of twohundred are used as Beasts of burden and bred here. — Three Bridges over the arno connect the two parts of the City. — The

Duomo, a large and elegant Church, built in the form of a Latin cross, is situated near the Tower, and considered one of the finest specimens of architecture in Italy. — It is celebrated for the richness, and variety of its marbles. — The eastern front is ornamented with collumn of Grecian Marble, Oriental Granite and one of Porphry

The three Doors are of massive Bronze, of of Grecian or Egyptian workmanship, are highly celebrated. — Many objects in Pisa we were compelled to pass unnoticed for want of time. — At ten A.M. July 27th we left Pisa for Leghorn. — This road twelve miles in extent passes over celebrated plains of Pisa, through which runs a Canall connecting the two Citys. We arrived at Leghorn at noon, and were detained here on day on account of the irregularity of the Steam Packets and stoped at an excellent Hotel kept by an Englishman named Thompson,

We left Leghorn on the afternoon of the July 28th for Rome, via Civita vechia, in the Steam Packet Charle Monge and

after a pleasant passage in sight of many Islands, among which were Elba and Corsica arrived, at Civita vechia at six and a half O.Clock, A.M. July 29 This place being the Sea Port of Rome has an ecellent Harbor and the mean, and contemptible now must in forme times have been a place of much importance. - Its Buildings are all antique with Fortifications strong and extensive. After some detention with Passports procureing conveyance &c we left at eleven O.Clock for Rome distant forty five miles. - Our road, passed along the Sea shore for twenty miles the inhabitants thinly scattered and the soil less fertile than that through Italy generally. The appearance of here and there the ruins of Castels & Fortification served to remind us that we were traversing a Country which had once been the scene of other and less peaceable days. - The storm of war had evidently passed over it when or at what time were unable exactly to judge.

Here we exchanged Horses at a place named Palo which was once a Strong Fortress and a place of some importance the ruins of

which are stil remaining, and extend far in to the sea. — The road from this turned more inland, and about five miles from Pola we passed an enclosure of human human skulls crowned with a cross on the road side. — We were satisfyed, however by enquiry that an ancient practice of serving the head from the body, and depositing here the same is stil in vogue. — A less public place for such an exibition would seem quite as appropriate, and at the same time spare the feeling of traveller.

At five P.M. The Dome of St. Peters was visible and at six an a half o'clock we found ourselves within the walls of the ever memorable City of Rome. — The stranger on finding himself within the limits of this ancient and renowned City, it may be presumed, is hardley able to describe his own feelings. Here many tragic scenes have been acted here captive Princes and their subjects have been led in triumph. here Nero, Calligula, and a host of Tyrants have have had their day, whilst, the Goths, and

Vandals, have triumphed over all. But we turn from such musing for the present as our attention is recalled by the appearance of Saint Peters, with the Vatican, or Palace of the Pope. — A few moments more on crossing the Tiber, we found ourselves at the door of our Hotel. — As our sojourn here was for only a week or so we were far from being idle. But, to give a description of what may be seen in so short a time is beyond the limits of this sketch. Suffice it to say, the present aspect of Rom with its environs are delightful and marked with much splendor, all of which however offered but a melancholy picture of its former greatness.

August 4, at three and a half o'clock A.M. we left Rome in the Diligence for Naples. — The first objects of interest which attracted our attention after leaving Rome was the ruins of two immence Aequiducts which with twelve others, formerly supplied the City with water three are still remaing in present use. — After travelling several miles we found ourselves on the summit

summit of some high ground, and casting our eyes here, a most magnificent landscape, spread itself, out before us. of Rome and the surrounding valleys studed, with handsome villages. — Our rout, allmost the whole distance, was through a rich and fertile valley in width, about six miles, bounded, on each side by high Mountains, the tops of which appear, covered with fortifications and likewise mostly inhabited. — At seven P.M. we arrived at the City of Cepranno. The Females in this country are compelled to perform the most meanial labor and here we saw them, in the streets, preparing the morter and carrying the hod with brick to the tops of Buildings. As a further sample of Female nerve, on arriving at our Hotel, the Trunks, weighing at least one hundred pounds each were taken up by a Girl thrown on her head and in that way conveyed up three long flights of stairs, an ascent which to us was not the most pleant to perform without a burden.

After enjoyin a few hours leasure to

satisfy curiosity we left this place at two and a half O.C. lock on the following morning, and after a pleasent ride through a delightful Country, takeing in our rout the interesting City of Montecassimo, we arrived in Naples at Six P.M.

We here stoped at the Hotel De Russia the window of our room affording a fine view of of Naples, and the surrounding country together with the splendid Bay and Vesuvius. We remained here a few days, visiting the museum of Collections found in Herculanum, Pompeii &c. this was the most interesting Museum, which we have visited, but the want of time enabled us to take but a hasty glance, of that which might have occupied to advantage our time much longer. On Saturday August Seventh we visited Pompeii and Herculanum passing through the Town of Toredel Greco which was destroyed by the lava of Vesuvius in seventeen hundred ninety four. Having arived at Pompeii which is walled we left our Horses at the gate, and proceeded on foot to ramble over the excavated ruins comprising as it now dos about one third of the City. The process of removing the earth

ashes and pumis stone, is still carried on by the Government, and about fifty Galley Slaves, with chains rattling and guarded by a file of Souldiers, make however but little progress. After remaining here for several hours we found our appetites some what improved, but Pompii affords no Hotels, so spreading our Table in an open court which was very convenient, at the same time fetching forward a bottle of wine and some other refreshments treat with us from Naples we seated ourselves, fazing sumptuously. Having satisfied our curiosity with all that could be seen here, we left the place on drove to Vicini which is built on the top of Herculanium. Having arrived here we descended a long flight of steps and soon found ourselves under the principle Theater but as it was very damp and cold in this under ground region we lingered but for a short time considering it a matter of prudence to do otherwise as we valued health.

Leaving Vicini we proceeded to Naples passing through a pleasant and fertile country

abounding with Vineyards. — In the afternoon we visited the Grotto. Wishing to ascend Vesuvius we left Naples for Ricina, distant five miles, at eleven and a half P.M., and arrived there at twelve and a half A.M. Here, taking a Guide, we mounted our Horses, commencing the ascent, and arrived at the base of the Cone. This being the head of navigation, except on foot we left our Horses in the hands of the Mulatere, and in one hour more, were at the Sunnit, of the Crater, much easier, said than done. Wishing to see the whole concern, we decended with the Guide into the Crater from which constantly ~~constantly~~ issues heavy volums of fire and smoke. Having satisfyed curiosity by remaining here a while our principle difficulty we found would be in returning. This however was affected, with much fatigue and labor sinking in scorching hot scrotia, and ashes at every step mid leg deep. — Day light now appearing, we had a magnificent view of Naples, and the rising Sun. — After regailing ourselves with Eggs cooked ~~at the~~ at the Sunnit, by the natural heat of the Mountain we

descended, mounting our Horses where they had been left, and proceeded to the Hermitage, where we partook of a cold Collation. — Remounting we descended rapidly, and arrived, at Resina. Here we took Carriage, to return to Naples, but unfortunately in turning round we upset, and jumped between the Carriage and a stone wall. Our Guide received a wound on his head, but the rest of us escaped without serious injury. Taking an other Carriage we again, started, and arrived in Naples, at nine and a half, A.M. completely overcome with fatigue.

At three O'clock P.M. August ninth we left Naples, in the Steam Packet Francisco-Primo for Messina, there calculating to meet our Ship. — The view as we left the Bay comprising Naples, Vesuvius and Towns adjoining were magnificent beyond description surpassing any Land Scape view we had ever witnessed. — The weather was fine and as we sailed along the Italian shore we touched at Tropea and Paola arriving in Messina at six P.M. Aug. tenth. This City

containing about fifty thousand inhabitants is situated on the Straits of the same name and has considerable commerce. It is altogether modern built having been destroyed some sixty years since by an earthquake in consequence of which forty thousand people lost their lives. The ground where once the old City stood now constitutes Harbor, the water being in depth from ninety to fathom and on the top of the old City, vessels at anchor ride in safety. — Messina is handsomely situated, commanding a fine view of the Calabrian Shore, with all its fertility and abundance. We arrived here, on the first day of the grand annual festa, in honor of the ascention of the Virgin Mary.

This festa or feast which continues three days consists of brilliant illuminations of the principle streets the kings garden and the Duomo or Cathedral the latter of which is illuminated by eleven thousand wacks candles tastefully arranged. On this occasion they also parade through the streets two immense Equestrian Statues, of a Giant & Giantess fifty feet in height and equally proportioned, who according to an ancient tradition founded the City. Horses

are raced without any riders, having spurs attached goading them at every leap. On the last day of the festa, a triumphal car is borne through the streets on the shoulders of an hundred men. This car is above sixty feet in height ornamented with silver bronze and rich tapestry. From the inside of the car rises a frame work of wood so constructed as to suspend, at different angles children of about two years of age richly dress with wings representing angels. In the center of this frame and on the most elevated part is a female figure with circular rays of gold about her head to represent the blessed virgin.

The celebration concludes with a brilliant display of fire works. Wishing to make our excursion to mount Aetna we left messina for Catania at two P.M. August sixteenth and arrived there at two A.M. on the following morning distant sixty miles. The weather now being favorable at two P.M. we mounted our mules and with our muleteere left Catania for the summit of Aetna. The temperature of the air by thermometer being ninety six degrees in the

shade. — The weather was excessively warm and our only object in leaving at this hour was that we might arrive in time to view the rising sun from its summit. Our road lay through a region completely covered with Lava which for the first few miles had gone to decay some what, and was cultivated. Our first ~~stop~~ stoping place was Nicolosa a small village situated as we were informed by a gentleman who resides there three thousand feet above the level of the sea. We arrived at this place at half past four and after remaining until seven to rest our mules and procure a guide for the summit we again mounted and continued the ascent. Our road from thence for some distance lay through an extensive barren plain and between immence masses of Lava after which on turning to the left we arrived at the Bosco or woody region. This track is situated on the south side of Etna and has not been injured by Lava but is covered with ashes and pummice stone together with some large oak trees being the first wood of this kind we had seen in the country

We here noticed a great change in the atmosphere, and were compelled, to put on our thick clotheing, and overcoats. As we proceeded, we occasionally, felt gusts of hot air, proceeding from some small Craters, nea us. But it was so dark we could not distinguish them, without leaving our path, which we prefered not to do. — We arrived in safety at the first Reffug or stoping place called Cassa Dilla Neva at half past ten,

This Hut is built of Lava covered with tile, and being perfectly tight is a great accomodatio to travellers. — We stoped here to rest the Mules, and spreding our blankets on the ground attempted to sleep, but being quite chilled with cold were unable to do so. Remaing until twelve, we again mounted continueing the ascent and after much fatigue arrived at the Cassa degla Inglisi at half past two. A.M

Our Mules here were so fatigued that we we were compelled to dismount and walk quite a distance through the deep ashes, before arriving where we now are which was not a little fatigueing. — Our Guide after much difficulty

succeeded in building a fire in the center of one of the rooms which was very acceptable although the smoke nearley suffocated us.

After feasting upon the cold collation which our Host Signor Caballa had prepared for us, we streched ourselves on some loos straw in one corner of the room and enjoyed a half hours repose, when our Guide called to inform us that it was time to commence the ascent. — After lighting a torch with which, to find our way over the immense masses of Lava which are here heaped up like huge rocks we left our comfortable hut at Three and a half o'clock with much regret, and after an hours severe labour in climbing up the steep precipices and against a cold heavy wind succeeded in gaining the summit. — The Sun had not made its appearance as yet above the horizon giving us an opportunity to examine the Crater which appears lined with a yellow substance like sulpher and at present sends forth but little smoke. — It is not as large as the Crater of Vesuvius. In about ten minuts

the sun shone above the horizon, having a fiery red appearance but was soon lost behind the clouds when then there was presented to our view the most magnificent prospect immaginable. — over the straits of Messina and beneath us were black clouds which appeared like rocks heaped one upon an other, presenting a bold and striking aspect.

Other clouds were tinged by the suns rays with gold and silver hues and others still having the resemblence of wool floating lightly in the air. — Soon the mist over hanging the land was cleared away affording to our view the whole eastern part of Sicily, and south of Italy studed with innumerable towns and villages. conspicous amon which were, Syracuse, Catania and Augusta. Also we were able to see the course which the lava had at various times taken in its descent. — The cold wind howeve soon forced us from this sublime prospect and we reluctantly commenced our decent.

We arrived in safety at the Casse Inglesi, where mounting our mules we decended, arriveing at Nicolosa at half pas eleven. At this

place a Carriage was prepared for us, in which we returned to Catania, arriving there at half past one, completely overcome with fatigue and want of sleep. Catania is pleasantly situated and has justly obtained the reputation of being one of the finest Citys of Italy. Its streets are wide of great length and perfectly strait with blocks of lava for pavements. The houses are also built of the same material being well constructed and convenient. The inhabitants here were celebrating an annual Festa in honor of their patron saint St. Agata which was similar to that of Messina the par excelling it in the brilliancy of its illumination and fire-works, surpassing any thing of the kind we had witnessed. This City has twice been buried beneath the lava of Etna. Remaining here until friday, August twenty-eth we left for for Messina. Our road was on the sea shore and through a Country covered with the lava of Etna and abounding with vineyards.

Having Letters to Mr. Carlisle an English Gentleman at Riposto we proceeded to that place passing through Giarra. This Gentelman

appeared, highly pleased, to see us, pressing our stay, to dine with him, which we did, showing us, his extensive wine establishment, and manifesting, the kindest, hospitality.

Our stay here was brief after paying our respects, to a most splendid dinner, not to be forgot and strolling over some elegant garden grounds, attached to the premises, we took leave of our kind friend, at four P.M. for Giardina, where we arrived, at six P.M. — In the morning, we proceeded on foot, to visit the ancient City of Taurominium, it is situated on the sea shore thirty five hundred feet above the level of the sea, and the ascent to it is almost perpendicular.

It has been partially covered, with the lava of Etna, although, a deep fertile valley, at present intervenes. — This City now contains fifteen hundred inhabitants, and is famed in history, as having once been splendid. — Of this fact we were well convinced having the evidence before us in ruined Fortifications, and broken columns, together with its recently excavated amphitheater which is now almost entire. — Descending the mountain, we again took our carriage and

after a pleasant and romantic journey through a country full of objects of interest to the traveller we arrived in safety at Messina on saturday evening, August twenty first. — At one P.M Saturday, August twenty-eight we again embarked on board, the Ship Fresell, bound for Palermo at three P.M doubled Cape Faro and discharged the Pilot; soon after the wind left us and a thunder shower appeared gathering in the west. — On our larboard bow distant about one mile something at first, resembling clouds of smoke appeared forming on the surface of the water and moving in a circle towards us with great rapidity. This we at first supposed to be the forming of water spout, but it proved to be a whirlwind. Immediately we commenced taking in sail, and at about four O'clock, were struck by a squall accompanied with heavy peals of thunder with vivid flashes of lightning, and soon heard, the whistling of a whirl wind as it crossed our bows but a short distance before us.

The rain fell in torrents and as it was we had a fair opportunity to witness as well as experience a storm at sea, which by the by

is not, the most agreeable, to say the least.

For an hour or two, it continued rageing with great fury, when it gradualy abated. and then, we saw scatered in various directions several vessels, which had been in company with us, one of which, a Brig, distant one mile a stern, had been struck, by lighning. We met with little damage, except loss of Jib and some small riging, and were well, satisfied that ours, was a narrow escape. — Soon after this it fell calm, leaving us to the mercy of of the current, which is continally running to an from the streights of Messina, but by plying the oars in our Jolly Boat, succeeded for the time being, in keeping the Ship from being drifted, back. — We continued in this Situation, throgh the next day (Sunday) and on monday moring at two O'Clock in spite of all efforts were driven back, and barely escaped being [illegible] wrecked, on the Calabrian Shore, but at length, succeeded in towing her across, to the Faro where we anchored, at a distance of five miles from Messina. Here, we are opposite the Celebrated rocks of Sylla and Charybdis.

This Harbour, is a sort of Malstroom, by which vessels, are affected at least twenty five miles out, and the great difficulty is git back by by-makeing, a return passage. - As this can only be done, by a very stif breze it redaly accounts accounts for our present situation.

After waiting here for sometime the wind seamed seamed inclined to favor us, and on Tuesday August thirty first at one P.M. we took a Pilot and with a favorable breeze again undertook to stem the current which with much diffaculty we succeeded. rounding Cape milazo on wedsday at five O.Clock P.M. distant from Messina thirty miles. Here the current sets with less rapidity but being again becalmed were under the necesaty of toiling at the oar all night in order to keep the Ship mooving a head. Here we had a fine view of the Lipari Islands compicious among them is Stromboli ever active the Crater however being on the adverse side five hundred feet below the summit we could only see the smoak as it rolled up in immence volumes. - Passing Cape Malazo

we had a fine view, of the Town which is supposed to have been the ancient Mile.

The bay in which we now are, is celebrated as being the place, where was fough, the battle. between Octavius Ceaser and Marcus, Agrippa against, Sextus Pompey, puting an end to the power of that Piratical commander.

Fine weather, and light breezes. the coast of Sicily to be seen in the distance.

Fridy September third fair wind and pleasent weather. - At mine, a.m. the City of Palermo in sight, beautifully situated at the base of a natural amphitheater and at ten an a half O.Clock, we came, to anchor in the bay distant one mile with a fine view of the City. - Palermo, is considered, one of the most regularly buil Citys, in Europe its Streets are straight paved with flat Stones and buildings lofty and handsom.

Here to the sceney, ajacent is of the most picturesque kind, the balmey fragrance of the atmosphere, loaded with perfumes, arising from immene plantations of the Lemon.

and orange, with flowers of various kinds, renders the prospect altogether enchanting

The mountains that enclose this City are in the shape of a half circle both ends touching the water, that part nearest the Harbour denominated Mount Pellegrino is two thousand feet above the water and is quite celebrated as once having been the residence of St. Rosalia the patron saint of Palermo. Here at the summit, cut out of the rock is her Chapel which once a year is frequented by countless numbers of Pilgrims from all parts of the country

Our stay here in order to complete the Ships Cargo was necessarily long much more so than we could have wished as the season was far advanced already the westerly winds had set in to blow a sure indication of a lengthy passage, together with the prospect of a wintery coast a head, all of which served to admonish us, to hasten the period of our departure, without delay. — The circumstance of being detained however, afforded us a fair opportunity, of visiting all that was curious, and interesting, in

well about Palermo. which in some measure, compensated, as an offset, for the little feelings, of anxiety, which we were thus disposed, to entertain. - among the many objects, the not the most inviting to the traveler here, is the Capuchin Convent just within the suburbs, of the City. - In making a visit to this establishment we found it a repository of the dead, and whilst winding our way from one apartment to an other were directed, to a door opening to a flight of steps leading down, hurtley - below the base of the of the building. descending which we found ourselves standing within an immence Hall surrounded with the defunct brethren, who preserved like mumys and drest out in full suits were standing in niches throughout the length of the entire Hall.

Here their friens as we, were told were permitted to visit and pray with them once a year on the second of september. - The floor or pavement of these rooms were piled several feet in hight with coffins and boxes one upon an other enclosing the remains of

those not in holy orders, and said to be dryed and preserved, like the former. This doubtless was the fact, but the place was impregnated with a smell, not the most agreeable, which with the piles of mortality, and the grim visages before us, formed a picture, not a little revolting and from which, we hastened, to make our exit —

As we are now about to take leave of Palermo, we must not forget, the just tribut of respect, which is due to our Consul here. John M. Merston Esq. — The kind, hospitable, and obligeing, disposition, manifested, towards us, on, various occasions, by this gentleman and Family, had allmost, disposed us to forget, ourselves, strangers in a foreign land, leaving us in this respect, toward him, under peculiar obligation.

Jason G. Ellis